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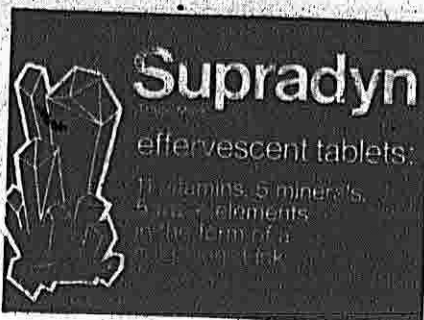
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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



VOL. VII, NO. 31

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1968 (SAUR 8, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

UN ASKS TEL AVIV TO CANCEL PARADE Israeli Envoy Immediately Rejects Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, April 28, (Reuter).—The Security Council last night unanimously called on Israel to cancel a military parade in Jerusalem next Thursday to celebrate the Jewish state's 20th anniversary.

But Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah immediately rejected the resolution, which he said concerned a matter under his government's domestic jurisdiction.

Tekoah, who attacked the Council for criticising "a 45 minute parade" to celebrate Israel's national day instead of 20 years of Arab hostility, said the Middle East needed advice of a different nature.

The resolution was approved by the entire 15-nation Council, including the United States, after almost 50 minutes of private consultations.

The consultations, during a recess, were aimed at modifying the draft first proposed by Pakistan, India and Senegal.

As first drafted, the resolution would have restated a Council decision of 1961 which requested Israel to abandon that year's military parade in Jerusalem.

The United States, which did not take part in the substantive debate before the vote, was understood to have objected to the proposed reference to that seven-year-old decision.

In its approved form, the resolution took note of a report by Secretary General U Thant that he feared the proposed parade into the formerly Jordanian part of old city of Jerusalem would aggravate tension in the area and also of his protest to Israel about it.

The Council called on Israel to refrain from holding the parade and requested the Secretary General to report to the Council on the implementation of this decision.

Speaking immediately after the unanimous vote, Tekoah said "the celebrations in united Jerusalem will take place."

The Jewish people had waited for this ceremony for 2,000 years and people everywhere would rejoice with us in this great hour of biblical, prophetic consummation," he said.

The Council was called into session on the issue at the request of Jordan, which said the parade would be of great use to the attorneys.

HIS MAJESTY RETURNS HOME TODAY

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King was to arrive here today at 4.50 p.m. from Italy where he had a medical check up and received treatment. His Majesty's plane left Italy yesterday for Beirut. According to later reports His Majesty spent the night in Beirut.

Attorneys Attend Justice Ministry Seminar

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar).—A seminar for the attorneys was opened in the library of the Justice Ministry yesterday.

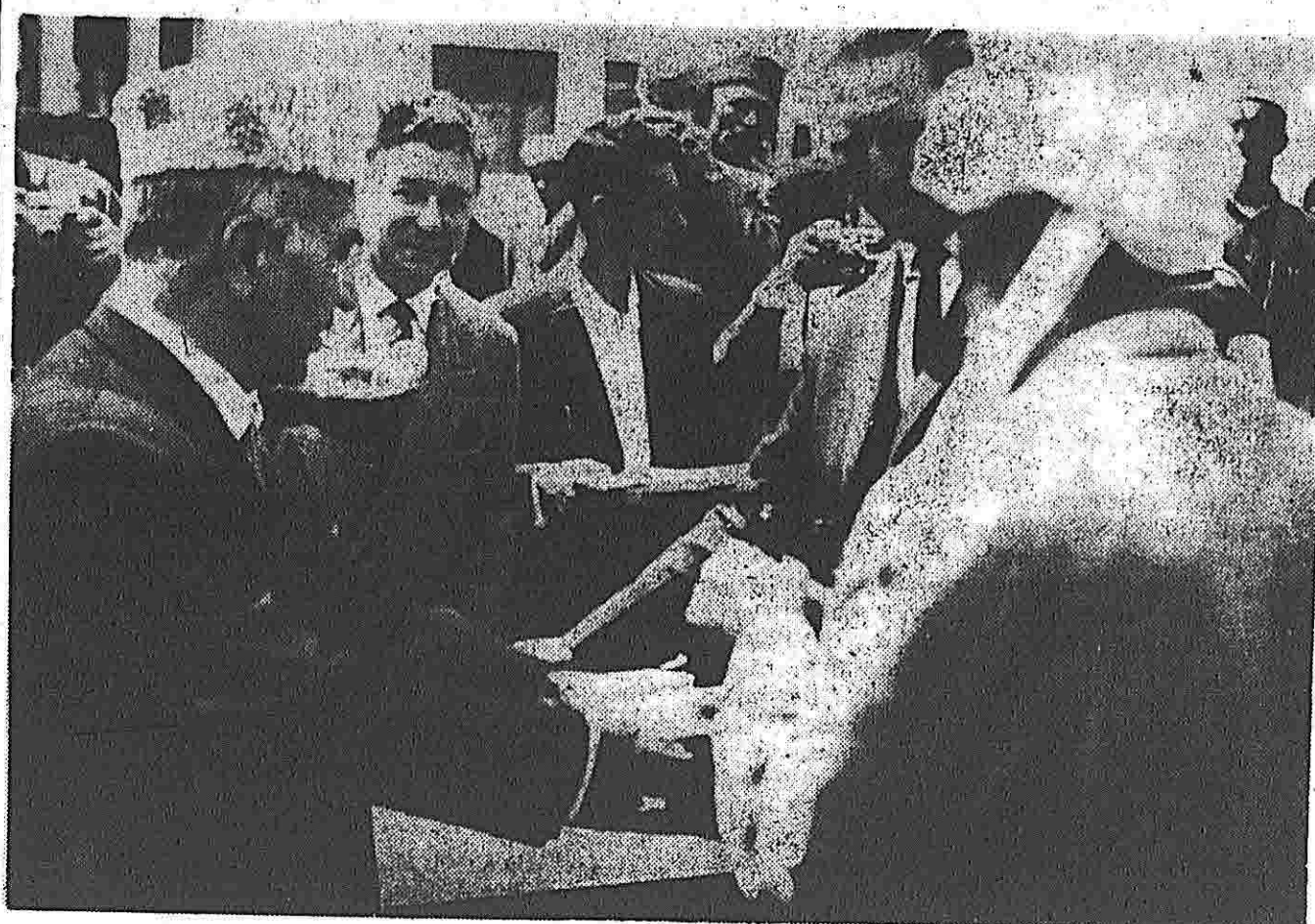
Attorneys working in the Attorney General Office in Kabul are taking part in the four and a half month seminar.

Another seminar for attorneys in the provinces will be held after the current seminar is over.

The Minister of Justice prof. Mohammad Asghar, who also acts as Attorney General while opening the seminar said that the importance of an attorney's duties are clear from article 103 of the constitution, preservation of the individuals rights and cutting the hands of oppression.

"Discovery of truth and presentation of facts in criminal and civil cases are the duties of the attorneys. According to this, the judges will be helped in understanding truth and deciding on the cases and thus there will be greater cooperation between the Executive and the Judiciary," prof. Mohammad Asghar said.

Dr. Abdul Walid Hoqqi, the Chief of the Secretariat of the Judiciary in his speech said that shortly a report on the handling of crimes and the errors of the attorneys will be forwarded to the Justice Ministry, and hoped that this report will be of great use to the attorneys.



WORLD FOOD PROGRAM MAKES \$61 M. GRANTS

ROME, April 28.—Twelve developing nations, among them Afghanistan, Ceylon, Pakistan, Iraq and United Arab Republic, will get food grants amounting to \$61 million to help them build stronger economies, as a result of decisions made this week by the governing committee of the World Food Program.

The World Food Program is supported by the United Nations and its Food and Agriculture Organisation. Nearly \$100 million in food is given to developing nations each year, with the United States donating half and 50 other countries contributing the remainder.

The 24-nation control committee set up ten new project and extended three other projects.

The idea behind the aid is to help nations help themselves. Gift food is often used for wages for laborers on construction projects aimed at the long-range improvement of economic opportunities.

Among the projects approved were these:

—Morocco, \$13 million in food to help build and improve rural housing and village facilities over a five year period.

—Ivory Coast, \$3.5 million in food aid to improve high school education over five years' time.

—Ceylon, \$3.2 million over four years, to help increase farm production.

—Dahomey, \$2.7 million in food over four years to improve rice

Pakhtia governor and president of Pakhtia Development Authority Gen. Mohammad Azim distributing WFP aid to project workers.

WFP Helps Miners, Pakhtia Project

Two new World Food Program Projects, launched recently in Afghanistan, cover Food Assistance to three Coal Mines and Pakhtia Development Authority.

The Minister of Mines and Industries Eng. A.S. Salim, opened a WFP project at the Karkar Coal Mines recently.

The WFP Food Assistance is intended to further increase the productivity of the three Coal Mines.

Under an agreement between Afghanistan and World Food Program, each miner is to receive an additional daily ration of 550 grams of wheat, 30 gr. of oil, 20 gr. of canned beef, 10 gr. of dried milk and 2 gr. of tea.

(Continued on page 4)

Small Turnout Expected In Massachusetts Primary

BOSTON, April 28, (Reuter).—The fourth of this year's presidential primary elections is expected to attract a low turnout of Massachusetts voters next Tuesday with attention already focussed on the more important contest in Indiana on May 7.

The Democrats and Republicans each have only one candidate in the Massachusetts poll next Tuesday and neither party has made much effort to whip up interest among voters, only a quarter of whom are expected to cast their ballots.

The sole democratic candidate, Senator Eugene McCarthy, has paid three brief visits to the state since his good showing in the New Hampshire primary last month.

The Indiana primary is expected to give first real indication of the relative strength of senators Kennedy and McCarthy.

Senator Kennedy has strong family ties in the state and many of his supporters have gone to Indiana to work for him there.

On the Republican side, in Massachusetts state governor John Volpe is running as a "favorite son" candidate to control 34 Republican convention delegates.

Richard Nixon, the leading republican contender so far, has described governor Volpe as an ideal vice-presidential candidate and the governor has made no secret of his interest in the number two position.

A Roman Catholic of Italian descent, he is expected to attract votes in urban areas where the republicans have been traditionally weak.

Algerians Chant Yahia Revolution

ALOIERS, April 28, (Reuter).—Thousands of Algerians demonstrated in cities throughout the country Friday night in support of president Houari Boumedienne after his narrow escape from assassination.

Veiled women were among 10,000 people who marched through the capital chanting "Yahia Boumedienne" (long live Boumedienne) and "Yahia revolution." The orderly procession was organized by the ruling National Liberation Front and the powerful labour federation.

Messages of sympathy from the provinces and abroad flooded in as the 43-year-old strongman returned to work, signing decrees on the country's day to day life, 24 hours after Thursday's attempt on his life.

He was also preparing for a "meet the people" tour of the interior, starting next Wednesday, which seemed to be designed as a demonstration of confidence and will to rule. Foreign journalists were invited to go along.

Little has been revealed by the hunt by military security services for house behind the sub-machinegun attack on Colonel Boumedienne's car, from which he escaped with a cut lip.

POPAL, WARDAK TESTIFY TO JIRGAH COMMITTEES

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar).—Nine committees of the House of Representatives discussed matters related to them in their morning and afternoon sessions.

The Minister of Interior Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak attended the meetings of the Committee on Law and Legislative Affairs in the morning and answered the questions of the deputies related to the draft law on education.

The First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Education Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal accompanied by the deputy ministers and the heads of the departments in his ministry attended the meeting of the Cultural Affairs Committee and answered the questions of the deputies related to general plans of education. Dr. Abdul Zaher the president of the house was also present.

The cultural agreement between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China was discussed by the International Relations and Foreign Affairs Committee and it was decided that representatives of the Information and Culture and Foreign Ministries be invited to attend the meeting of this committee next Wednesday to answer the queries of the deputies.

While discussing the issue of provincial jirgahs (assemblies) and municipalities, the Home Affairs Committee of the House decided to invite the Minister of Interior to attend its next meeting and explain on the issue.

The issuance of coupons to non-officials employed by the Government was discussed by the Social Improvement Committee. The committee also deliberated on a number

of applications received.

Issues related to Industrial Bank were discussed by the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee.

Improving pastures, helping the farmers, and repairing of dams and canals was discussed by the Agriculture and Irrigation Committee.

The president of the House and City Construction Department was invited by the Communications and Public Works Committee to attend its next meeting to answer the questions of the deputies related to his department.

The Mines and Industries Committee, while discussing textile industry, issued its decision that the Afghan Textile Company must pay the state taxes of Afs. 16,851,881.

Meanwhile, the various committees of the Senate also met yesterday and discussed matters related to them.

Mohammad Sarwar Omer the president of the House and Town Construction Department attended the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee meeting yesterday and answered the Senators' questions on the development budget of his department.

Sardar Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi the president of the Afghan Air Authority attended the morning session of this committee and answered the Senators' questions related to the Authority's current year development budget.

Representatives of the Public Works Ministry and the Afghan Air Authority attended the meeting of the petitions committee and answered questions.

U.S. Ready To End \$-Gold Ties

WASHINGTON, April 28, (Reuter).—The U.S. Treasury is prepared to consider a plan for ending all formal ties between the dollar and gold and for the subsequent support of the dollar by foreign exchange market operations according to a congressional report released Saturday.

Also described as "worthy of study" by Treasury Undersecretary Frederick L. Deming is a scheme to pool the free world's reserves, including gold, in the International Monetary fund against the issue of "gold conversion certificates."

In testimony before the international finance subcommittee of the House of Representatives banking committee on April 12, Deming said the conversion account idea was "probably premature."

But he conceded it would be "worthwhile" to do further exploration of the problems facing the dollar.

Also disclosed at the April 12 session, was that 73 countries had responded publicly or privately to the March 17 Washington pledge by seven former gold pool nations to halt dealing in the metal at \$35 an ounce to all but monetary authorities.

"The overwhelming majority... have given general assurances of their intention to cooperate in the policies described in the communique" said the treasury.

But Deming observed that the idea of sealing off monetary gold from private gold "may not have come through with absolute clarity."

He agreed that there was need for further explanation of this point by the U.S. and the other former gold pool countries.

Deming said it was "quite clear" the two-tier price system for gold would have less chance of working if South Africa sold gold to central banks as well as to the private market.

But he added that apart from a complete loss of confidence in the entire currency system of the world, the two-tier gold price system had a "pretty good chance of working for an indefinite period of time."

The treasury official told the congressmen that the monetary situation was a lot better than it had been before mid-March but warned "there isn't an absolute guarantee, if things go to pieces here or any other important areas of the world, that you won't have a crisis again."

Loyalty Day Crowds Hear 10 Commandments On Vietnam

NEW YORK, April 28, (AP).—Demonstrations and Loyalty Day parades across the United States Saturday climaxed a two-day, nationwide protest against the Vietnam war and racism. The biggest demonstration was in New York city.

The loyalty day marches, annual events in many places, were sponsored by veteran's groups.

In New York city, thousands of persons marched to a Central Park "stop the war" rally to hear speakers including Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. and mayor John V. Lindsay.

Sponsors of the antiwar rally said they expected 100,000 to attend; newsmen estimated the crowd in Central Park at 40,000.

The annual loyalty day parade, which sponsors said drew 8,000 marchers and which newsmen said drew 5,000, broke up about an hour before the Central Park rally began and ended about 10 blocks south of the Park. The parade was a Memorial to the late Francis Cardinal Spellman.

There was no major confrontation between the protestors and the paraders. Fist fights broke out in the park between a small group of youngsters carrying American flags and another group carrying Viet Cong flags. Nearly 100 had been arrested by 3:30 p.m. (2030 GMT).

Mrs. King spoke to the crowd from what she said were notes prepared by her late husband, who had been scheduled to address the rally.

Mrs. King read "ten commandments on Vietnam" which she said were written by her late husband. They included: "Thou shalt not believe in a military victory, thou shalt not believe in a political victory, thou shalt not kill."

Similar demonstrations were scattered around the country. Chicago, Illinois: An estimated 15,000 persons marched down state street in a 70-minute loyal-

ty day parade. Antiwar groups, meanwhile, assembled elsewhere in the city for their march.

San Francisco, California: More than 2,000 demonstrators protesting the draft the war and racism marched from golden gate park to a rally at civic centre plaza where former world heavyweight boxing champion Cassius Clay, now known as Muhammad Ali, was to address the crowd.

Washington: There was a brief confrontation between pro and antiwar demonstrators at the Selective Service Centre but rain dampened tempers. About a dozen persons walked back and forth at the centre carrying signs reading "support our troops." About 300 antiwar demonstrators passed the pickets, then marched to Franklin Park for a rally.

U.S. Studies Econ. Effects Of Disarmament

GENEVA, April 28, (DPA).—The United States reported Friday it is making extensive studies of the economic and social effects disarmament would produce by freeing resources for peaceful uses.

Ambassador Roger W. Tubby told the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) that the United States will continue to make a results of these studies available to other countries through UN agencies.

He pointed out that only ten days ago his government made available to the ECE four more studies made by American government agencies and private organisations.



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Future Of The Holy City

The United Nations Security Council resolution yesterday calling on Israel to refrain from holding military parade in Jerusalem planned for its so-called independence anniversary is a timely warning.

Since the parade is planned to be held on May 2, that is next Thursday, its cancellation, in compliance with the Security Council resolution will not be a hard thing to do in the interest of preserving the present uneasy truce. But unfortunately, Israel, who has always been an arrogant member of the world organization whose aim is the preservation of international peace and security, had already denounced the council's decision and it appears she wants to go ahead with holding the parade.

The decision of the Security Council is not unprecedented. Israel knows it too well, that in 1961 too, the Security Council banned the holding of military parades in the area. The April 11, 1961 decision of the Council, like its decision taken yesterday, aimed at preventing the aggravation of the situation in the area and its adverse effect on the peaceful solution of the problems of the areas.

Should Israel hold the military parade in defiance of United Nations decision, it will not only be a provocative act, resulting probably in more bloodshed, but also will have a profoundly bad impact upon the efforts of the United Nations Middle East envoy, Gunnar Jarring to find a peaceful solution for the present stalemate in the Middle East crisis.

The fact that Jordan has referred the matter to the world body is an indication of her peaceful attitude. The sudden, malicious rebuffing of the Council's deliberations by the Israeli delegate convinces the world that her expulsion from the United Nations will be a

Food For Thought

When a dog bites a man, that is not news, because it happens so often. But if a man bites a dog that is news.

—John B. Bogart

good step.

The holding of the parade is aimed at showing Israeli strength to Arabs of the city. But it is also a show of weakness, and a perplexed state of mind. The Arab commandos are determined to continue with their warfare. Besides, people of Jordanian section of Jerusalem who are now living under the forceful control of Israel are also determined to increase their activities against the occupationists.

It was in this line of their activity that more than 1000 women of the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem Friday staged a demonstration against Israeli soldiers attacking the women and cases of their manhandling and brutality have already been widely reported.

The significance of Jerusalem lies in the fact that it is a holy place for Christians, Muslims and Jews. The documents of the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission reveal that when asked for a declaration of governments that they would grant free access to holy places on their territories the United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria signed one but Israel refused to do so.

By trying to stage a military parade in Jerusalem, Israel is hoping to decide the future of Jerusalem unilaterally, but as the representative of France told the Security Council Jordan must be a party to planning such a decision. The General Assembly in a resolution last year called on Israel to retract measures, designed to annex the old town.

Under these circumstances, Israel ought to cancel the parade, before another serious clash between Jordan and Israel takes place.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Islah* carries an editorial on the international year of human rights. The General Assembly of the United Nations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights decided that 1968 be the year in which attempts should be aimed at realizing the goals set in the declaration, says the editorial.

After World War II some nations despite the fact that the inalienable human rights were enshrined in the United Nations Charter, got together and concluded the Universal Declaration on Human Rights according to which peoples and nations deprived of these rights would be given these rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1948.

To extend protection to the humanity in times of war and crises, the General Assembly passed the Convention on Massacre, in 1948. The Convention on Women's Rights in 1952, the Convention on the Citizenship of Married Women in 1957, and the Convention on Abolitioning all forms of racial discrimination in 1965 have also been successfully passed.

The specialised agencies of the United Nations in their own turn have made far reaching efforts to help the realisation of the provisions of the Declaration, the editorial says.

But unfortunately in today's world nor the letter neither the spirit of the Declaration is fully adhered to, the paper says.

The Israeli aggressors are still occupying Arab areas in the Middle East. South Africa and Rhodesia are still defying the world public opinion and resolutions by Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly aimed at ensuring the rights of peoples and nations remain unheeded to, *Islah* says.

The Tehran Human Rights Conference convenes at a time when the world peace, tranquility, and justice is threatened.

Salazar, Vorster and the rebel prime minister of Rhodesia Ian Smith are depriving millions of human beings from the right to decide

their own destinies. Africans are killed and hanged for struggling to gain their independence, the paper continues. Millions in Africa have become the victims of the policy of apartheid. The people of Angola and Mozambique are punished severely by the Portuguese for seeking their freedom.

The editorial expresses the hope the words spoken, and the resolutions passed at the Tehran Conference do not remain noble words and pretty inscribed pieces but the determined efforts to prepare the way for actually implementing the rights of all humans give way.

The Nigerian government has asked the U.S.A. to send new Peace Corps volunteers after months of refusing to allow any more the "International Herald Tribune" said. A request for about 200 peace corpsmen to teach in seven of Nigeria's 12 states went to Washington last week.

The number is unusually large for a single group of volunteers, but small compared with the 700 volunteers stationed in Nigeria before the civil war began last July.

There are fewer than 200 there now, the paper said in a report from Lagos.

There were two official reasons for Nigeria's temporary freeze on volunteers: a decree to evaluate the Peace Corps as an experimental contribution to Nigerian development, and a wish to avoid inflaming alleged anti-American sentiment that sprang up over the civil war.

The figure of 200 volunteers requested by the federal government is smaller than the requests forwarded to Lagos by the state governments.

The "Strait Times" says the Asian Development Bank has made "impressive progress" in its first 16 months of operations.

The newspaper said editorially gains have been made by the Bank in respect to solving organisation problems, recruiting efficient personnel and in instituting economic surveys of developing countries "to enable the bank to draw up a framework of policies which will permit it to put its funds to the most productive use."

Among the surveys it cited one on agriculture which has been completed and a planned transport sur-

vey requested by Malaysia. The Bank, said the newspaper, "has taken firmer shape in its first year than anyone had a right to expect while its future progress depends on factors many of which are not within its control, the vigor and imagination displayed by President Takeishi Watanabe and his staff inspire great confidence."

A mass circulation Japanese daily, *The Asahi Shimbun*, Friday welcomed the decision by the International Olympic Committee barring South Africa from the 19th Olympics.

But it is noted that the IOC still has left many problems unsettled.

The biggest problem, the newspaper said, is the IOC's dignity that it said was "shaken to its foundation" because of the trouble involving South Africa.

Asahi suggested "complete reorganization" of the IOC as one of the best available means to regain the lost dignity.

An experiment in which an artificial heart made of rubber kept a human being alive for 13 hours was disclosed here Thursday in an article in a technical magazine.

Rubber Developments, a quarterly journal issued by the Natural Rubber Producers' Association—The London based organisation of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board—published an article by two technologists, S. Kunisawa and M. Okikura, members of the Japanese foundation for natural rubber research and development in which they reviewed how natural rubber is being put to medical use.

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Bachelor Ruler Of Portugal 79 Year Old

Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, bachelor ruler of Portugal for 36 years, celebrates his 79th birthday next Monday (April 29) — with no indication that he plans to relinquish office.

The abstemious prime minister, who shuns publicity, is expected to spend the day at his office desk. But by tradition there will be a brief break work to receive flowers from school children.

Dr. Salazar has no heir apparent. If he were eventually to leave the political scene because of ill health, the constitution provides that the president of the republic, a person of nominal powers throughout Dr. Salazar's rule, would appoint a successor.

Just as there is no sign that Dr. Salazar will retire, there is no indication he will modify his domestic or foreign policies. His regime, which allows one

Bl Alec Joannides political organisation, the ruling "Nation," followed a bloodless military coup in 1926. Before taking over as premier, Dr. Salazar joined the revolutionary government as finance minister in 1928.

Unflinching nationalism is the main characteristic of his regime expressed on the external field by a relentless defence of every particle of Portugal's overseas possessions.

He has authorised the spending of a record 6,113 million escudos (about 88 million sterling) this year for extraordinary defence of territories in Africa where Portuguese armed forces are fighting guerrilla groups.

Expenditure for defence was about one third of this figure when guerrillas started operating in Angola in 1961. Since then, rebel activity has spread to the

two other Portuguese African territories of Mozambique and Guinea.

A few weeks ago Dr. Salazar reaffirmed his opposition to party politics. His government exiled a leading critic of the regime, 48-year-old Mario Soares to the Atlantic island to where Soares was flown to stay under police surveillance under a 1947 law.

Dr. Salazar, a professor of economics, has mostly lived indoors. He is one of the most impressive living denials of sports and an outdoor life that promotes good health and long life.

He seldom goes to his home village of Santa Camba Dao in the north of Portugal and is known to have left Portugal only twice in his lifetime, both times to have talks with Generalissimo Francisco Franco, ruler of neighbouring Spain. (REUTERS)

\$ 100 Million Annual Waste In ECAFE Region

More than 100 million dollars was wasted annually on education in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East region, a report to the commission's annual conference said.

About 60 per cent of Asian children "dropped out" in primary school and never received any secondary education, according to the report.

"Most of the expenditure for school-building, teachers' salaries and school books could be considered wasted on those children who dropped out of school before achieving a minimum level of literacy," it said.

"But the problem cannot only be conceived in wasted expenditure. It should also be considered in term of lost potential manpower and as a serious special loss because dropouts were often left deep feelings of frustration and discontent."

School enrolment apparently was increasing at 10 per cent annually in the region but of 160

million primary school-age children in the region, 70 million still were not in school.

More than 85 per cent of the 55 million children aged 13 to 15 years were not enrolled.

Studies had shown that the highest incidence of dropouts occurred in the early grades of primary school.

The most important single factor was the need for children to work, to supplement the family income. But this was compounded by a heavy and too-rigid curriculum, limited teaching quality, absence of teaching materials and classroom facilities and social problems such as malnutrition.

To reach those children who left school to work, special training classes were suggested, combining literacy courses and vocational training.

Recent studies indicated that five to 20 per cent of the labour force was currently unemployed in Asian countries, the report

said. Under employment in some areas ranged from 25 to 45 per cent and young persons aged 15 to 19 probably made up the biggest single group of unemployed and underemployed.

A similar problem was the growing incidence of unemployment among educated persons.

In India, literate persons accounted for nearly three quarters of unemployed in urban areas and in the Philippines up to one-third of graduates of some college courses were unable to find jobs.

The main cause of unemployment was a decreasing number of job opportunities in an expanding population but there was also an inadequacy in education and training systems.

Regular education systems were not preparing children for manual work and the few technical training institutions were concerned only with selected trades and occupations. (REUTERS)

Reagan Behaves Like A Candidate

Governor Ronald Reagan, glamour boy of American conservatives, is increasingly behaving like a man fixed on the scent of the Republican presidential nomination.

He has admitted that he is assessing the size of support for his candidacy. His advisers have told him it is considerable, at least at the "grass roots" level.

The former Hollywood film actor, now belonging a little to the political left and centre after solid courting of the right, has also stepped up his programme of out-of-state engagements to include speeches on national issues in Idaho, Colorado and Hawaii.

Governor Reagan, 61, pointedly told the press that President Johnson's decision against seeking reelection had inspired a flood of mail—three times above normal—urging him to get into the White House contest.

Despite his affirmations that he

is not a candidate, the label "semi-candidate" is one of the more modest attached to him by political commentators here.

The only major national figure to criticise immediately the North Vietnam bombing halt, he won 11 per cent of the Republican vote in the recent Wisconsin primary election without showing his face there, except briefly on television.

In an exceptional step for a non-candidate, he also quietly ordered office space at the party's presidential nominating convention in Miami next August.

But Reagan clearly has no intention of joining the primary election fray. He appears to be trying to widen his political base while waiting to see what happens at the convention.

He raised conservative eyebrows here recently by promising to veto any bill that would repeal California's open housing law, legislation banning racial

discrimination in renting apartments in multi-home buildings.

With a repeal act being pushed in the state legislature, he said he would oppose it because he did not want to "tear down the symbol" the open housing measure has become to negroes and other minorities.

Reagan is running as the republican "favourite son" candidate in the important California primary election on June 4, hoping to reach Miami with an 86-vote delegation pledged to him.

He still maintains that former Vice-President Richard Nixon has not sown up the party nomination, and people close to him interpret this to mean that he expects untoward happenings at the convention.

These could result in a deadlock between Nixon and New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller which might leave the door open for the compromise choice of Governor Reagan.

The Fedayeen Come Into Their Own

—Thomas F. Brady

When Israeli armor struck across the Jordan River at Arab civilian commando camps week before last it was the regular Jordanian Army that fought the real battle against the Israelis.

Again last week, when an artillery duel flared along the river and Israeli jets went into action, it was the Jordanian regulars who did the fighting. Yet it is the raggle-taggle commandos who have reaped the glory.

Though their role in Jordan's defense measures March 21 was a subsidiary one, the commandos did fight hand to hand against the Israelis at Karameh, a refugee camp they had made into a base. They suffered numerous casualties, lost men taken prisoner, but survived as a group.

A day later they were reinstalled in force at Karameh—heroes now to the Arabs, champions against whom the Israelis had sent armor, columns and airborne troops to no avail. News correspondents have been making daily pilgrimages to Karameh for interviews ever since.

The new political development is that the Arab "resistance movement" had gained enormous new impetus and prestige.

The Arab word for commandos is fedayeen, or "those who sacrifice themselves."

A commando leader reported that since the raid of March 21, young men have been volunteering here for service with the best-known commando organisation, el-Fatah, at the rate of about 50 a day.

Late in 1967, in the wake of the June war, el-Fatah was only one of some 15 commando organisations operating, or claiming to operate in Israel—particularly in the occupied territory west of the Jordan River. Most of the groups merged in January at a meeting in Cairo.

El-Fatah took part in the merger and its name was chosen to designate the new and larger organisation.

How el-Fatah works, who runs it, where it has its headquarters, are questions to which the answers seem to be as mysterious as the name itself. Fatah is an anagram composed of the initial sounds of the Arab words for Movement for the Liberation of Palestine, but in reverse order.

Its first postwar raid into Israeli-occupied territory was announced September 12, and attracted attention more because of the political situation than because of the damage done.

El-Fatah operations continued with new intensity, facilitated by the presence of more than one million Arabs in the occupied lands who could provide logistic support and cover for the fedayeen.

The January merger in Cairo gave el-Fatah further strength, and the Israeli attack of March 21 has provided the aura and the publicity that may build it into an important Arab weapon, psychologically if not militarily.

Newsmen who have visited Karameh in recent days have found

the camp deserted by Palestinian refugees and inhabited by about 300 fedayeen armed with Soviet submachine guns and pistols, and grenades from Eastern Europe. The fedayeen wore spotted camouflage trousers and shirts, military forage caps, and various other military and civilian garments.

The fedayeen arms presumably come from Syria, because Jordan has no supplies of Communist weapons.

The el-Fatah "political representative" at Karameh, a tall, friendly, English-speaking man of 24 born in Jaffa and educated in Cairo, calling himself Saleh, said in reply to questions about the el-Fatah organisation: "Israel would give a million dollars for that information."

Most of the fedayeen, including el-Fatah leaders, Saleh said, are on the west bank of the Jordan River. Some reports say el-Fatah operations are carried out by groups of five to ten commandos who know only their own immediate leaders.

The el-Fatah representative, who met newsmen in an abandoned United Nations clinic, said the organisation was giving Palestinian boys of 14 to 15 years of age special training while they were still in school. He said: "We expect a long war and are counting on the next generation." But he added that the world could anticipate an immediate increase in commando activity against Israel.

in commando activity against Israel. International Herald Tribune

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JDR Fund Makes 299 Grants For Art Promotion

NEW YORK, April 28.—In its first published report, the John D. Rockefeller (JDR) 3rd Fund announced Tuesday that it has made grants and commitments totaling \$1,537,263 to "promote the growth of understanding and the United States through exchanges in the visual and performing arts."

The report covers activities in a four-year period up to September, 1967. The fund, whose founder and president is John D. Rockefeller 3rd, concentrated its philanthropic giving during this period in the fields of Asian culture and Asian-American cultural relations.

A total of 299 grants was made in the fields of archaeology, art history, architecture, dance, design, film, literature, museum science, music, painting, sculpture, and theatre. Countries represented in the programme include Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, China, Japan and Korea.

Finally support provided by the fund ranges from fellowships to Asian musicians, painters and museum experts for study in the United States, to grants enabling Asian scholars to take part in international conferences, to partial understanding of the costs of bringing Asian artists of exception ability to perform before American audiences. Similarly, the fund has helped to send U.S. musical and dance companies on Asian tours. It occasionally extends grants to U.S. graduate students specialising in the arts of Asia to encourage advanced study in these fields, in which there is a shortage of American experts.

Among the fellowships in the performing arts was one to an author and drama critic from Ceylon, Ariyasena Gunawardana, who was enabled to pursue his doctoral studies at the school of Arts, New York University.

The fund helped to send the Communication dance company to India, Japan, and Thailand.

The wide range of fund contributions in the visual arts has included bringing the best in Asian art to the U.S. museum public.

One project involved the exhibition "Ancient Art From Afghanistan," a collection of masterpieces from the Kabul Museum that was seen at Asia House in New York, the Los Angeles County Museum and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

The fund partly financed the exhibition of "Two Decades of American Painting," organised by the Museum of Modern Art, which was shown in India and Japan.

The fund also made it possible for young architects from Ceylon and India to see American innovations in architecture at first-hand and to investigate educational methods in this field.

To help check the loss of traditional arts of Asia, the fund has supported the further development in Asia of museum science by assisting in the training of curators, conservators, and art historians. The programme also has enabled American specialists to study other Asian arts and to travel in Asia.

With the fund's assistance, T.R. Gaird, chief conservation at India's National Museum in New Delhi, attended 1965 and 1967 meetings at the international centre for preservation and restoration of cultural property, in Rome.

A fellowship enabled a young talented woman from Pakistan to pursue advanced studies in design at Yale University.

Grants have enabled Asian scholars in various fields to attend international conferences where, in some instances, the have met for the first time not only their western counterparts but experts from other Asian countries. Some of these include: the Brundage symposium on oriental art, in San Francisco, 1966; XXVII International Congress of Orientalists, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1967; International Council of Museums, in New York, 1965; and the International Theatre Institute, in New York 1967.

Granz: Jam Sessions For Racists

"I don't believe in a stamp-collecting attitude—these people who want one of every period. At first I bought madly, but now I know which two or three pictures contain the essence of this man for me. These I am keeping. I've balanced my portfolio."

Thus Norman Granz explains his decision to unleash 25 Picassos on the market, at Sotheby's, last week. Though he is arguably the most important impresario-producer jazz has known, his attitude to records is similar. He has a hundred or so only. "To keep stacks of them it's physically impossible, to listen to would be foolish. A couple of LPs can capture the genius of any great musician."

This year is the 25th anniversary of Granz's invention, Jazz At the Philharmonic.

These overwhelming presentations, which had on one bill more big names than any touring shows before or since, were fascinating in themselves, if not always artistically successful.

They brought together musicians of differing styles and backgrounds and let them react against each other in jam sessions.

Granz ran his shows because millions of Americans who happened not to live on either coast, or in Chicago, got to hear great jazz artists in the flesh, and by bringing JATP to the Continent, in 1951, he opened the way for the landslide of jazz concerts which similar numbers of Europeans have enjoyed since the middle 1950s.

Granz ran his shows because, obviously he liked jazz. He also wanted to make money, which he did—one of the few men to become very rich indeed through jazz.

There was a third and crucial reason. He was combating racial prejudice.

Billie Holiday came crying to me—it was 1941. I was just a college boy—because her friends couldn't go into this club in Los Angeles to hear her.

So I went to the owner and said why didn't he let me take over the place on the day he was closed and run a jam session.

I did it and I completely desegregated the house. I had Nat Cole's Trio and Lester Young and some of Duke's musicians. It was very successful and the clubowner didn't worry about black and white once he saw the green.

He could make a lot of money. There was nothing illegal about desegregation, see, it was

just the custom. This was the pattern I followed, with Jazz At the Philharmonic and everything. To concentrate on breaking down custom by giving a carrot to promoters. It worked."

In today's situation, such tactics seem, like so much else in white America's approach to civil rights, too little and too slow. But in the context of the time they were almost revolutionary.

Granz smashed segregation in club after club on the West coast. In one ballroom which refused to allow Count Basie in to hear Harry James, Granz threatened to produce ten white witnesses who would say that admission was refused after tickets had been bought. "The owner thought it would work out cheaper to let us in."

Once Granz launched JATP, it became a nation-roving spearhead for desegregation, earning him the National Negro Publishers' Association award in 1949. "I licked off in 1943, with just a single concert. The big auditorium in LA was the Philharmonic. I designed a bill which said 'Jazz Concert at the Philharmonic,' but it wouldn't fit the type-size. I wanted. So I dropped the word 'concert'. That's how the title happened."

"In 1945, the first national tour was a disaster. But in 1946, with Lester Young and Coleman Hawkins, it was hit. For the next 11 years we did two ten week tours a year, covering about 50 or 60 towns each time."

We never played a segregated concert—not even in New Orleans. We staged the first lunch counter sit-down too, at Jackson, Michigan, around 1947.

The musicians waited behind the counter stools, sitting down as they became empty. We were half an hour late for the concert and we still hadn't eaten—but we made our point.

"I smile when I hear that well-worn line about JATP just doing rattle-rouse, showy stuff. The tapes of those concerts prove we didn't. Critics would hear one honking blues by Illinois Jacquet and damn the whole show. They forget all the ballads, the MJQ, the Ella and the rest. Other artists seem to get away with it more easily. Like today the Beatles are respectable and the days of the teeny-boppers are forgotten."

Since 1957 Granz has put together JATP tours only seldom. Star musicians, he says, tended to have their own groups by then and didn't want to jam.

Sacred Cow Of Memphis Found In 24 Century Old Temple

By Patricia Connor

Three fine pieces of statuary, one unique, are among the exciting discoveries made at North Saqqara, in Egypt, during an excavation season which has just ended.

Professor Walter Emery, digging for the Egypt Exploration Society, has been searching the site of the temple to the cow-mothers of Apis, one of ancient Egypt's most sacred deities. He now believes he has found it.

Working in the burial grounds of Memphis, ancient Egypt's capital, 13 miles south of Cairo, west of the Nile, Emery has located the foundation platform on which the temple stood. Built of close packed rubble, it is contained by a 15 foot high wall of mud bricks.

And in the sand surrounding the base of the wall the archaeologists have uncovered several hoards of bronzes. This season's finds are a fine statue of Osiris, god of the dead, and one of Amun, called "king of the gods", and god of fertility.

Egyptian bronzes are notoriously difficult to date accurately, but these two almost certainly belong to the 26th to 30th dynasties, 665-343 B.C.

It is not known why they, with other hoards found nearby last season, were buried.

It could be that suppliants, presenting statues to the temple, caused an embarrassing profusion of idols, which had to be respectfully disposed of, or they could have been hidden during crises while Egypt was under Persian domination in the fourth and fifth centuries B.C.

In a small house away from the platform, Emery has found a

jumble of cattle bones, fragments of cattle mummies, and beneath them, a unique sacred image of a cow.

A real cow skull, the flesh reconstructed in modelled clay, is attached to a disproportionately small wooden body.

And the whole is plastered and gaily painted, with black and white markings (like the traditional red saddle cloth, and hawk with wings outspread).

This unique image seems certainly associated with the Apis cult.

The cow mothers of Apis, who was believed to be the incarnation of the creator himself were venerated after 400 B.C. with as much awe as their bull sons. Their catacombs, the entrance of which Emery still seeks, are probably immediately adjacent to the temple, and may be directly beneath the house.

The mummy fragments, and possibly the cow statue if it was not a temple image, may have been dragged from the vaults by plunderers.

The temple itself is completely destroyed, a Christian settlement which lasted until at least the 12th century having been built on top. But the temple cornices were re-used and the cartouches on them, naming the builder, suggest it was constructed in the fourth century B.C. The written testimony that this was the temple to the Apis mother was found last year.

The Saqqara dig, partly sponsored by the Sunday Times, is producing valuable information about the bull and cow cult of ancient Egypt. Next winter, Professor Emery plans to fully excavate the temple, and search further for the elusive catacombs of the holy cows.

"I had no interest in simply presenting ready-made shows. Being an impresario isn't a very profound occupation. It just needs judgment of pricing and audience."

With JATP I could produce the thing creatively."

In 1959 he sold his splendid jazz label, Verve—and, increasingly uneasy with America, moved to Europe, where he now lives, wheeling between Geneva and London and New York. Today he presents a few artists in whose work he fervently believes—Ella, Duke (though a failure between them to agree on terms has doused hopes of an Ellington tour this year), Oscar Peterson, Ray Charles.

He is not bored with jazz, but with the business of presenting it. He wants (as with his Picassos) to move on. "Maybe I'll produce Hochhuth's 'The Soldiers' in America. And I want to make a very political movie about Vietnam. Don't smile. I was an editor with MGM long before I took up the jazz business."

Analysing Aesthetics

Very occasionally one is fortunate enough to read a book that presents in coherent form all the facts and ideas that have been floating haphazardly through one's own mind. Dr. Anton Ehrenzweig's 'The Hidden Order of Art' is such a one.

Dr. Ehrenzweig, lawyer, artist, and psychologist, died last year. His book is the result of some 12 years' research and contemplation on the problems of artistic creativity.

The greatest strength of the book is that it has clearly grown from thought as much as research, and perhaps most of all from contact with a large number of creative personalities in the fields of the visual arts and music.

The author's hidden order in art consists of an unconscious critical process which he believes to be fundamental to the artist's selection of different forms. The argument is built round his firm rejection of the still widely current Gestalt theory of aesthetics.

Champions of this theory hold that in our perception of the visible world we tend to select certain basic shapes and simple geometrical patterns, and that in all artistic creations the preferred patterns will be inclined to dominate.

In the early days of abstract art this was an extremely popular idea, and the inclusion of basic design courses in art schools has tended to nourish it.

Dr. Ehrenzweig faults the approach on the grounds that it fragments the unity of the artistic creation: "The conscious Gestalt compulsion makes us bisect

the field into significant 'figure' and insignificant 'ground'. Yet bisecting the picture into significant and insignificant is precisely what the artist cannot afford to do."

He means that in the hands of a poor artist a part of a painting simply becomes background and plays no role in the total picture. He notes with approval the remark of Patrick Heron that his painting is concerned only with colour and that he rejects the figure-ground relationship.

Dr. Ehrenzweig's alternative to the Gestalt standpoint rests on his belief in a dual source of the normal conscious differentiation that the artist makes between one object and another.

Second, there is what the author calls unconscious undifferentiation, which consists of a total awareness of the possibilities inherent in a situation.

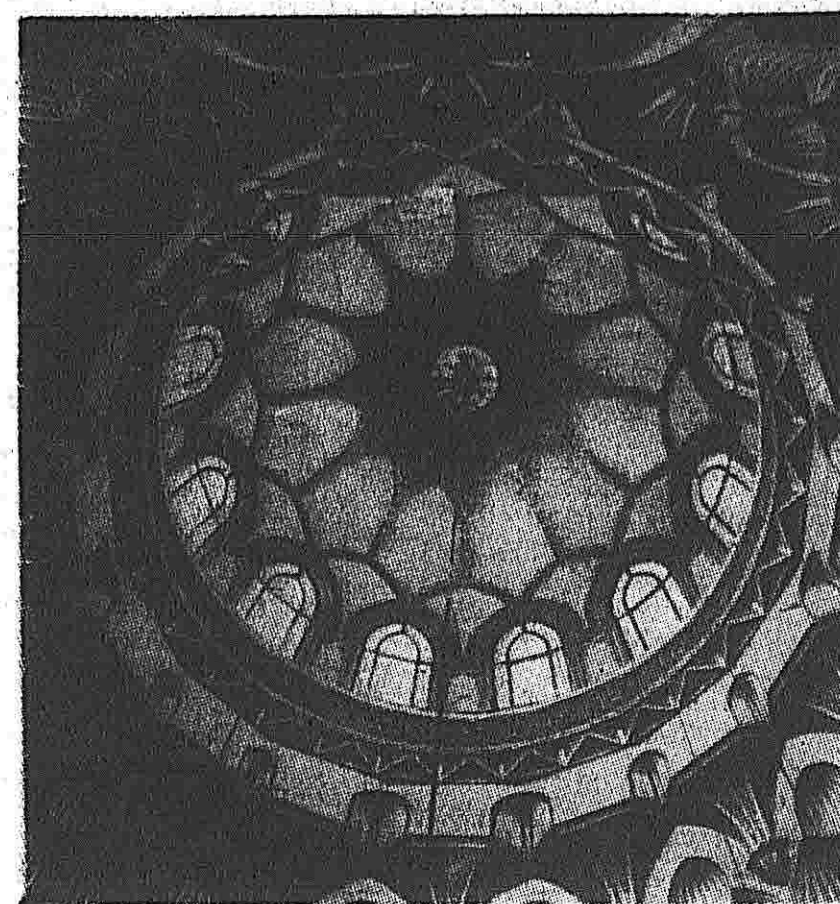
It needs not necessarily be a visual situation, or one connected with the art at all. He describes the scientist's scanning of physical facts and the sudden click that may eventually lead to discovery.

He also describes himself playing a game of bridge: "I myself, being an exceedingly bad player, have to consider every possible constellation one by one and, of course, usually end up by making the wrong decision. The experienced player, gifted with a mysterious card sense, can consider all relevant distributions in a split second, holding them in a single view as it were."

His point is that precise visualisation of all possibilities is an impossible time-waster and fundamentally anti-creative.

Architects are condemned who dive straight into the question of ground plans without first taking at least a mental ramble through problems connected with spatial composition. By contrast he approves of artists whose compositions grow from seemingly incoherent motives. He cites the notebooks of Michelangelo, and Beethoven: the latter "teased and worried little bits of articulate melody, insignificant in themselves, until they yielded, often after a struggle lasting years, extended phrases, whole movements and perhaps the all-over structure itself." He feels that it is a positive disadvantage for the artistic motive to have the qualities of a good gestalt, and levels criticism at well-known conductors who deliberately try to simplify the musical fabric of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in order to give it a more comfortable and comprehensible structure than Beethoven intended.

(Continued on page 4)



A view of the domed ceiling of the Imperial Chamber, "The Pavilion of the Holy Mantle."

Islamic Relics In Turkish Museums

The Holy Mantle Pavilion "Khirqat Saadeh" of the Topkapi Palace Museum was built by Sultan Muhammad the Conqueror between 1447 and 1478 A. D.

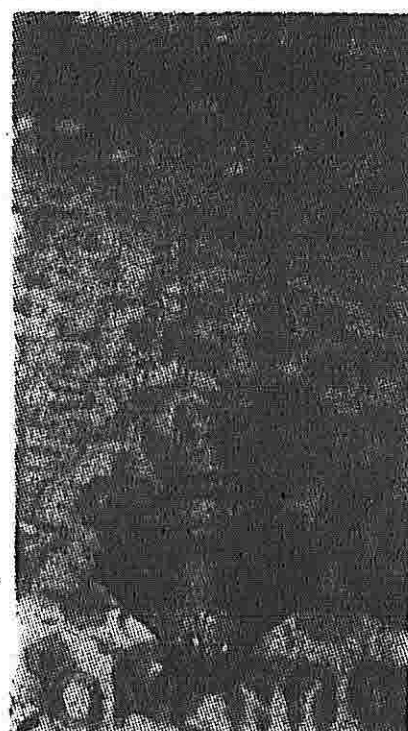
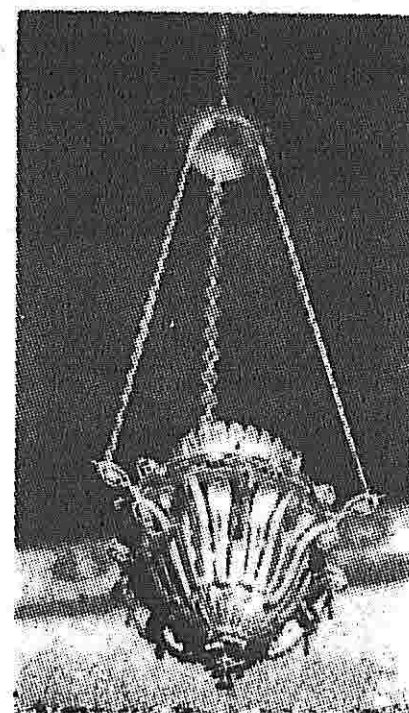
This section, then known as the Imperial Chamber, was used by the Sultan to receive visitors, accept special homages and as an office where he was occupied with the affairs of state.

As a result of earthquakes and the ravages of centuries the Chamber lost, however, its original architecture and interior decor due to a series of repairs and modifications.

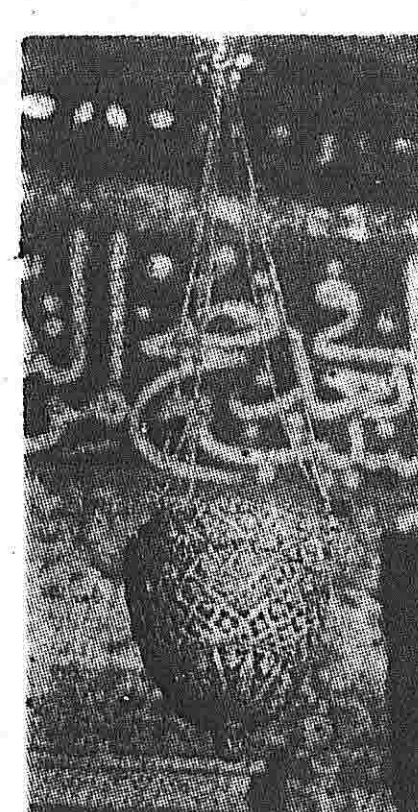
After the conquest of Egypt by Sultan Selim I, the Inflexible, the holy relics of Islam were received and placed in the pavilions of Topkapi Palace. The relics were preserved in "Silahtar Hazinesi" and "Revvan Kiosk" both of which are situated in the vicinity of the palace and placed in the Imperial Chamber from time to time. Furthermore, Sultan Ahmet I (1603-1617) placed the reliquary that kept the Prophet's Mantles behind his throne thus seeking to promote the grandeur and honour of the Empire with the glory of Islam.

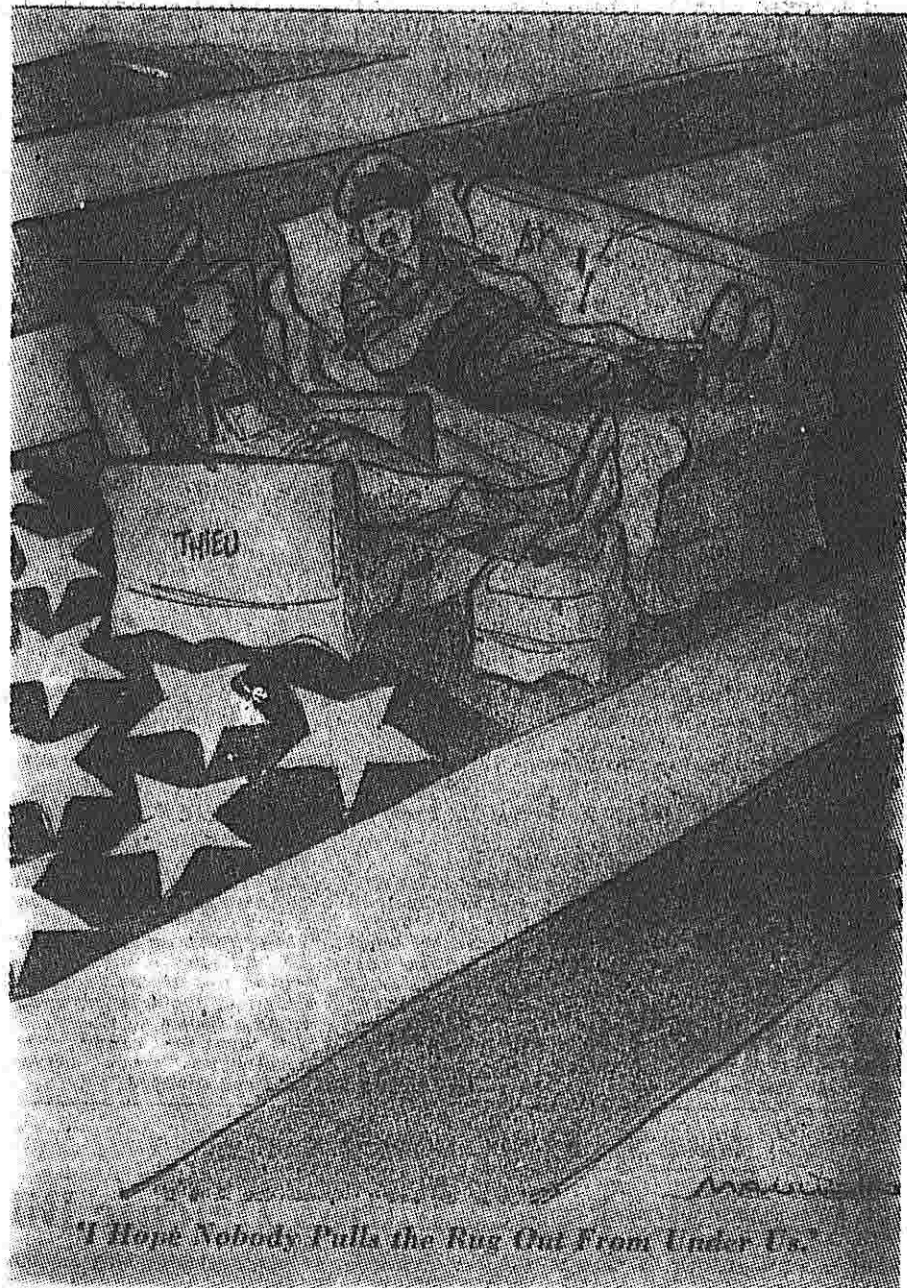
The particular section was known and referred to as Imperial Chamber until the accession of Sultan Mahmut II who renounced the Topkapi Palace, then, the chamber was entirely assigned to the preservation of the holy relics becoming known as the Pavilion of the Holy Mantle or Holy Relics.

Like other sections of the museum, the pavilion is open daily, except on Tuesdays, from 3.00 to 5.00 p.m. all year except July, August and September. It is open daily however, from 10 a.m. to 7.55 p.m. during July, August and September.



The gold and silver pendants, decorated with diamonds, are exhibited hanging from the ceiling of the Imperial Chamber which preserves the Holy Relics. Some of the pendants which present a variety of shapes, are pearl-tassels.





From International Herald Tribune

Monsoon Breaks Over S.V.; U.S., V.C. Mobility Affected

SAIGON, April 28, (Reuter).—The monsoon broke over South Vietnam yesterday with torrential rain in Saigon—start of a six month season when mobility of American air power will be reduced.

The helicopter gunships, flare-carrying aircraft, artillery and armored personnel carriers that support the infantrymen will be hindered by the weather, as will the speed of troops airlifted to

battle by helicopter. Military sources said, however, that the Viet Cong movements will also be slowed down, as streams become fast-flowing rivers and the ground, sodden mud.

Police in Saigon went on special alert yesterday with leaves cancelled and orders to bring food to work, ready to fend off any new Viet Cong attack.

Meanwhile United States B-52 strategic bombers made increasing raids on Viet Cong positions around Saigon.

In their latest missions Friday night, the eight-engined bombers hit twice at bunker and weapons positions 29 miles (46 kms.) northwest of the city in Hau Nghia province, an American military spokesman said.

Earlier, the planes which can carry a 30-ton bomb load, made three strikes on Viet Cong targets about 20 miles (32 kms.) northwest of the city.

In Saigon itself, as South Vietnamese soldiers and police remain on the alert thousands of families are stockpiling food, hauling sacks of rice and baskets of dried fish home from the central market.

Home-Briefs

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar).—The Japanese ambassador to Kabul, H. Masaki, paid a farewell call on the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee in his office yesterday.

He later paid a similar call on Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi the president of the senate in his office.

KABUL, April 28, (Bakhtar).—The First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Education Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal bestowed the medals of Maina Pall I on three faculty members of the Kabul University yesterday. The officials, Dr. Abdul Wasi Baborie, Dr. Mohammad Nabi Saleh, and Mirza Mohammad Ata thanked His Majesty for his benevolence.

WFP

(Continued from page 1)

With these victuals together with which the Afghan government provides three nourishing daily meals will be prepared.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries has constructed modern kitchens and canteens at the mines and has thus put an end to the small groups of miners cooking their meals in their own establishments.

Sahm had a meal with the miners at the Karkar Coal Mines where he was accompanied by Engineer S.H. Mirzad, president of the Department of Mines and Geology and Dr. Von Schun, representative for the WFP in Afghanistan.

The distribution of additional food for miners at Ishpushta started on February 18 and the miners at Dar-i-Sool will receive their additional rations within the next few weeks. About 1,500 miners will benefit from this WFP food assistance within the next three years, the costs of which is estimated to be half a million dollars.

General Mohammad Azun, the governor of Pakhtia and president of Development Authority officially Friday opened the second new WFP project at Gardez.

He distributed the first rations to the workers, witnessed by a number of senior government officials, the Mayor of Gardez, members of the local communities, West German experts, and Dr. Von Schun.

Under the Agreement 4,900 workers and their 14,700 family members will receive about the same rations as the miners over a period of three years and the total value of the commodities provided by the World Food Program amounts to about \$ 1 million.

Governor Azim in his inaugural speech thanked the World Food Program for the assistance.

Italian Students Protest Against Police Brutality

ROME, April 28, (Reuter).—Riot police charged a slogan-chanting student demonstration in central Rome yesterday injuring more than 40 people—some seriously—and arresting 60 more.

The 3,000 students were protesting against police brutality and the bourgeoisie system fled before lines of steel-helmeted riot police who drove them through the gardens of the Piazza Cavour in front of the justice ministry.

Police, overtaking stragglers, kicked several unconscious and pushed one through a plate-glass shop window.

After a group of students tried to counter-attack by throwing bottles at the riot police jeeps, police stormed all the surrounding streets clubbing and arresting everyone.

Several women and two photographers, one wearing an official arm-band, were beaten up.

Shopkeepers pulled down steel shutters as students and police fought running battles, damaging cars, shop windows, and hundreds of placards for the forthcoming general elections.

The students gathered in front of the justice ministry after staging a protest march through central Rome.

Core of the protest is a demand for the release of two students under arrest who are alleged to have set fire to an American chemical office here during anti-napalm demonstration.

PHNOM PENH, April 27, (APF). Cambodia has protested formally to the United States against a plan to orbit a solar mirror satellite to illuminate the night over Vietnam.

A government note, transmitted to Washington through the French embassy here, objected to a project of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration described as involving a reflector satellite 600 metres in diameter which would give off twice the luminosity of a full moon over 600,000 square kilometres of Indo-China.

Afghan Week In Review Three Development Projects Dedicated

By Wakeebin

Last week funeral services were held for the late former Afghan Queen Soraya, the wife of late King Amanullah Khan. She died in Rome over a week ago and her body was flown to Kabul last Wednesday. She was buried in the family graveyard in Jalalabad the same day.

Among those who attended the burial services was His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Daoud Pashtunyar.

During the service, the Second Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafali described Queen Soraya as an enlightened woman who was brought up in a patriotic and educated family. He said the late Queen in her days witnessed Afghanistan's approach towards further evolution and her love for her country remained strong even when she was away from it.

Afterwards condolence services were held in Kabul. The men's

service was held in the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and the women's service was held in the presence of Her Royal Highness Princess Belqis, the eldest daughter of His Majesty.

Later Sardar Rahmatullah, the son of Queen Soraya thanked His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen for their "very deep and kind sympathy" both at the time of the death of his father eight years ago and of his mother now. He also thanked other members of the Royal family and the people for their sympathy and expression of sorrow.

While the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for External Economic Relations was in Afghanistan, as the guest of the government last week, three important projects, all completed with Soviet assistance, were opened.

The first of these was the power line project from Pule Khumri to Baghlan and Kunduz.

Power is transmitted to the two important cities from the Ghor hydro-electric station generating 9,000 kwts of power. Extension of the lines, some 100 kilometres long, was completed in two years with expenditures of Af. 65 million. The foreign exchange expenses was provided by a Soviet credit.

Another project opened last week was the natural gas pipeline in Sheberghan. The pipeline is being used for exporting gas to the Soviet Union from large deposits in northern parts of the country. Under a separate agreement between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, this country is to sell \$ 350 million worth of natural gas to the Soviet Union until 1985.

The Soviet minister also witnessed the official opening ceremony of a 30 block residential area in Kabul. This district built in Zenda Banan near the Jashen ground was also built through Soviet assistance. The district will eventually have 60 blocks including nearly 2,200 apartments. The Soviet Union assisted Afghanistan with a 10 million ru-

ble credit in this project. Afghanistan spent on the project more than Af. 10 million. Also attending the ceremony was vice-president of the Executive Committee of Moscow City Council.

During the week, the 12-line Kabul-Kandahar carrier telephony system was also opened. Communications can now be held between Kabul and Kandahar some 400 kilometres in the west on 18 lines at one time. The line will not only facilitate communication within the country, it will also be of major use for foreign calls from Kandahar.

The Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee witnessed the oath taking ceremony of a number of judges appointed recently to head the provincial courts. Speaking on the occasion, Chief Justice Ziaee hoped that an era of cooperation and understanding will be ushered in between the various branches of the state when provisions of the constitution are properly observed. Since the Judiciary in Afghanistan has become an independent branch of the state, he hoped that it will set an example of honesty.

Aesthetics

(Continued from page 3)

The most lucid account of the total or "syncretistic" vision occurs in Dr. Ehrenzweig's opening chapter on child art.

Up to the age of about eight children paint and draw pictures with an obvious unity of conception; older children are more aware of their visual surroundings, and tend to analyse and copy them.

To prove the falseness of imitating artistic forms with external reality the author draws on the work of Professor Gombrich, who has shown that realist painting and the pictorial reality of nature are not the same, that the realist painter has always relied more on current conventions than on observation.

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Gratitude

(Continued from page 1)

"Now by laying to rest my mother in her home land, one of her cherished wishes has been fulfilled", the message says.

The message also thanks Her Majesty the Queen for the telegram sent to express deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

Rahmatullah in his message also thanks the Regent, HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, HRH Princess Belqis, in whose presence the men's and women's condolence meetings were held respectively.

Sardar Rahmatullah in his message also thanks Their Royal Highnesses Mohammad Nader, Mohammad Daoud Pashtunyar, Marshal Shah Wali Khan, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Sardar Mohammad Naem, Sardar Abdul Wali, Sardar Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi, other members of the Royal Family, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, the presidents of the two houses of the Parliament, civil and military officials and diplomats and their wives for the sympathy they have shown.

Rahmatullah also thanks general public for the expression of their sympathy on the loss of his mother.

Council

(Continued from page 1)

rade was an "act of provocation" in violation of the general armistice agreement, the Council ordered ceasefire and of General Assembly resolutions of Jerusalem.

After Tekoah had rejected the resolution, Jordanian Ambassador Mohammad El-Farra urged the Council to invoke sanctions against Israel.

The Council adjourned after members approved a proposal by the president, Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik that the world body meet on the question again on Wednesday (1430 GMT)—the day before the scheduled Israeli parade. Britain's Lord Caradon will then be Council chairman.